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such as that on p. 39, which shows the "Number of Offenses Recorded Against Working and Nonworking Juvenile Delinquents by Sex of Offender and by Character of Offense."

A particularly significant chapter deals with the hours of working-boy delinquents by age. Among 1,443 such boys the sinister coincidence between overwork and delinquency is striking. The table shows boys of nine, ten, eleven, and twelve years working more than twelve hours a day, among them a huckster's assistant aged nine years working sixteen hours, an errand boy and a stable boy working thirteen hours.

As a result of this report there will have to be additions to the lists of dangerous occupations. *Morally Dangerous* will be the new heading, and it will apply to employment as errand and delivery boys because of the lack of supervision and extraordinary temptation to larceny; as messengers for the same lack of supervision and for the contact with evil patrons; as newsboys for the same reasons with irregular hours as an added evil. For girls domestic service appears to be the most dangerous occupation in relation to larceny and sex immorality.

The report is in all respects suggestive rather than conclusive. But its suggestions will be found useful by educators, probation officers, advocates of child-labor laws, and social workers who deal with families and neighborhoods.

FLORENCE KELLEY

Report on the Condition of Woman and Child Wage-Earners in the United States. In 19 volumes. 61st Cong., 2d Sess., *Senate Doc. 645*. Prepared under the direction of CHARLES P. NEILL, Commissioner of Labor. Vol. VII. *Conditions under Which Children Leave School to Go to Work*. Washington, 1911. Pp. 309.

This useful volume is a strong argument for the immediate creation of a children's bureau in the federal government. The information here given should be gathered consecutively on a national scale and made public while new. It should not, as in the case of this report, be gathered in a small number of selected cities in 1907-8, transmitted in 1910, and published in an edition of only 2,000 copies in 1911.

Law-breaking employers, stupid schools, ignorant parents, and conscienceless enforcing authorities deprive tens of thousands of working-class children of the elementary education which is their right. And the government of the United States contents itself with issuing, on this disgraceful condition, a single volume of 309 pages, containing matter

largely obsolete at the time of publication. The seven communities selected for investigation are in Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Vermont, states which have all made important and far-reaching changes in their laws during the years since the data were collected.

While too limited to be conclusive in regard to any point covered, and too belated to afford a present-day picture of the states dealt with, this report is extremely suggestive as to the widespread waste not merely of money and equipment in our working communities, North and South, mining and manufacturing. Far more important is the waste of character and opportunity among the children of the working class both native and foreign born, indicated by this careful study.

FLORENCE KELLEY

Criminal Man, According to the Classification of Cesare Lombroso.

Briefly summarized by his daughter, GINA LOMBROSO FERRERO.

New York and London: Putnam, 1911. Pp. ix+322. \$2.00.

English-reading students of criminology will welcome this summary of her father's teachings by Madame Ferrero. For a brief and compact presentation of Lombroso's criminological theories the book could scarcely be excelled. After a brief introduction by Lombroso himself, which, we are told, was the last literary work which the distinguished author found it possible to complete, Part I takes up and discusses the different types of criminals, especially the born criminal. The anatomical evidence which led Lombroso to formulate his famous theory, that the born criminal is an organic anomaly, partly pathological and partly atavistic, and that there is a distinct criminal type, is given with sufficient fulness and clearness. Madame Ferrero also dwells upon her father's later theory of the connection between congenital criminality and epilepsy. According to Lombroso, congenital criminality, or "moral insanity," is but a particular form of epilepsy. This theory he even pushes to the extreme of asserting that the criminaloid, the weak person who readily drifts into crime, is also an epileptoid. Space does not permit any detailed criticism of these theories of Lombroso,¹ and it is sufficient to say that Madame Ferrero has stated them with great clearness.

Part II of the book discusses the social or immediate causes of crime, the prevention of crime, and the treatment of criminals. This is perhaps the least satisfactory portion of the book, although it could scarcely have been omitted, as it is a summary of Vol. III of Lombroso's *Criminal*

¹ A criticism of Lombroso's criminological theories by the writer of this notice will appear in the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* for January, 1912.